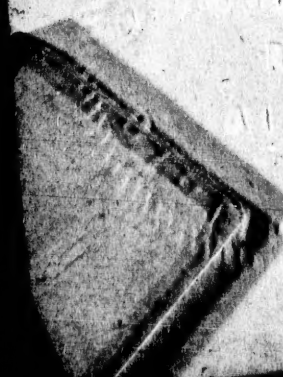


CH

31
40
20
30



AN ABRIDGMENT

263 35505

OF

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

PUBLISHED FOR THE USE OF THE
DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

MONTREAL :

JONES & Co. PRINTERS.

—
1836.

QUEBEC, 25th October, 1800.

We the undersigned do permit the use of this Abridgment of Christian Doctrine, to such of this Diocese as have no other means of instruction but in the English tongue.

J. O PLESSIS, Vic. Gen.

Holy days of Obligation throughout the Diocese of Quebec.

All Sundays.

The Circumcision of our Lord, *Jan. 1.*

The Epiphany of our Lord, *Jan. 6.*

The Annunciation of the B. V. M. *March 25.**

The Ascension of our Lord.

Corpus Christi Day.

S. S. Peter and Paul, *June 29.*

All Saints Day, *Nov. 1.*

The Conception of the B. V. M. *Dec. 8.*

Christmas Day, *Dec. 25.*

Festival Days of Devotion.

Monday and Tuesday in Easter week.

Monday and Tuesday in Whitsuntide week.

The eighth day after *Corpus Christi* Day.

The feast of St. Stephen, Mart. *Dec. 26.*

The feast of St. John, Ap. *Dec. 27.*

Solemnities removed to the Sundays.

The first Sunday in February—the Purification of the B. V. M.

The first Sunday after the 19th of February—St. Matthias.

The first Sunday after the 16th of March—St. Joseph.

The first Sunday in May—St. Philip and St. James.

When the feast of the Annunciation is removed to another day than the 25th of March, it is a working day.

The first Sunday after the 20th of June—St. John Baptist.

The first Sunday after the 16th of July—St. James.

The first Sunday after the 23d of July—St. Ann.

The first Sunday after the 6th of August—St. Lawrence.

The first Sunday after the 15th of August—the Assumption of the B. V. M.—St. Bartholomew.

The first Sunday after the 22d of August—St. Lewis.

The second Sunday in September—the Nativity of the B. V. M.

The first Sunday after the 16th—St. Matthew.

The first Sunday after the 23d—St. Michael.

The first Sunday after the 24th of October—St. Simon and St. Jude.

The first Sunday after the 19th of November—St. Andrew.

The Sunday before the Conception—St. Francis Xavier.

The Sunday before Christmas day—St. Thomas.

Particular Feasts falling on

THE SUNDAYS.

The third Sunday after Easter—the Holy Family of Jesus, Mary, Joseph.

The second Sunday in July—the Dedication of the Cathedral Church.

FASTING DAYS.

1. All the days in Lent, except Sundays.
2. The Ember days, *or*
The Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays next
following the first Sunday of Lent.

Whit Sunday.

The Exaltation of the Holy Cross, and the
third Sunday of Advent.

3. The following Eves or Vigils.

Of Christmas-day.

Of Whit Sunday.

Of St. John Baptist.

Of St. Peter and St. Paul.

Of St. Lawrence.

Of the Assumption of the V. M.

Of St. Matthew.

Of St. Simon and St. Jude.

Of All Saints.

Of St. Andrew.

N. B. If any of these Eves fall upon a Sunday, the fast day is to be kept upon the Saturday before.

When the solemnity of a feast is translated to the Sunday, the fast day is kept on the Saturday, the eve of that feast.

If the feast fall on Saturday the fast day is kept on Friday.

*Days of abstinence from flesh meat, though not
fasts.*

1. All Sundays in Lent.
2. St. Mark's day, unless it falls in Easter week.

3. Rogation days, being the three days before Ascension day.
4. All Fridays throughout the year.
5. All Saturdays, except from Christmay-day, till the solemnity of the Purification.

N. B. If Christmas-day falls on Friday or Saturday, it is not kept with abstinence from flesh.

In the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

The Lord's Prayer.

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name : thy kingdom come : thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread : and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us : and lead us not into temptation : but deliver us from evil.—Amen.

The Angelical Salutation.

Hail Mary, full of grace, our Lord is with thee. Blessed art thou among women ; and blessed is the Fruit of thy womb, Jesus. Holy Mary, mother of God, pray for us sinners now, and at the hour of our death. Amen.

The Apostles's Creed.

I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Creator of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ his only Son, our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and

buried
he
Hea
Fath
judg
the
the
Sins
Life

I
eve
to b
pos
Sain
tho
thro
faul
eve
ble
St.
pra
I
and
las

me
sin

ou
of

before
y-day,
day or
from
and of

buried ; he descended into Hell ; the third day he rose again from the dead ; He ascended into Heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty ; from thence he shall come to judge the Living and the Dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost ; the Holy Catholic Church ; the Communion of Saints ; the Forgiveness of Sins ; the Resurrection of the Body ; and the Life everlasting. Amen.

The Confiteor.

ed be
e done
s day
asses,
s : and
s from

I Confess to Almighty God, to blessed Mary, ever Virgin, to blessed Michael the Archangel, to blessed St. John the Baptist, to the holy Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, and to all the Saints, that I have sinned exceedingly in thought, word and deed, through my fault, through my fault, through my most grievous fault ; therefore I beseech the blessed Mary, ever Virgin, blessed Michael the Archangel, blessed St. John the Baptist, the holy Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, and all the Saints, to pray to the Lord our God for me.

with
and
Holy
now,

May the Almighty God have mercy on me, and forgive me my sins, and bring me to everlasting Life. Amen.

Crea-
st his
y the
ffered
and

May the Almighty and Merciful Lord give me Pardon, Absolution and Remission of all my sins. Amen.

The Ten Commandments.

I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, and out of the house of bondage.

I. Thou shalt not have any strange Gods before me : Thou shalt not make to thyself a graven thing, nor the likeness of any thing that is in Heaven above, or in the Earth below, or of things that are in the water under the Earth : Thou shalt not adore nor worship them. I am the Lord thy God, strong and jealous, visiting the sins of the Fathers upon their Children, to the third and fourth generation of them that hate me : and shewing mercy to thousands of those that love me and keep my commandments.

II. Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain ; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his Name in vain.

III. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day.

IV. Honour thy Father and Mother.

V. Thou shalt not kill.

VI. Thou shalt not commit Adultery.

VII. Thou shalt not steal.

VIII. Thou shalt not bear false Witness against thy Neighbour.

IX. Thou shalt not desire thy Neighbour's Wife.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy Neighbour's Goods.

The Commandments of the Church.

1. To keep certain appointed days holy ; with obligation of resting from servile works.

2. To hear mass on Sundays and holidays of obligation.

3. eves
flesh
this
and
days
4. priest
5. at Ea
6. dred,
lemn

O
truths
becau
canst

O
prom
and
Chri

O
my v
art i
I lov
of th

O

3. To keep fast in Lent, the Ember days, and eves of certain festivals ; and to abstain from flesh on Fridays and Saturdays, (excepting in this Diocese, the Saturdays between Christmas and Candlemas ;) and on the other appointed days of abstinence.

4. To confess our sins to our pastor, or other priest duly authorized, at least once a year:

5. To receive the blessed sacrament and that at Easter, or thereabouts.

6. Not to marry within certain degree of kindred, nor privately without witness, nor to solemnize marriage at certain prohibited times.

An Act of Faith.

O my God ! I firmly believe all the sacred truths the Catholic Church believes and teaches, because thou hast revealed them, who neither canst deceive nor be deceived.

An Act of Hope.

O my God ! relying upon thy goodness and promises, I hope to obtain pardon for my sins, and life everlasting through the merits of Jesus Christ.

An Act of Love.

O my God ! I love thee above all things with my whole heart and soul, purely because thou art infinitely amiable and deserving of all love ; I love also my neighbour as myself, for the love of thee.

Act of Contrition.

O my God ! I am most heartily sorry for all

my sins, and I detest them above all things from the bottom of my heart, because they displease thee, my God, who art most deserving of all my love for thy most amiable and adorable perfections, and I firmly purpose by thy holy grace never more to offend thee, and to do penance.

THE ANGELUS DOMINI.

1. The Angel of the Lord declared unto Mary : and she conceived of the Holy Ghost. *Hail Mary and Holy Mary, &c.*

2. Behold the hand maid of the Lord : be it done unto me according to thy Word. *Hail Mary and Holy Mary, &c.*

3. And the Word was made flesh : and dwelt among us. *Hail Mary & Holy Mary, &c.*

V. Pray for us, O Holy Mother of God.

R. That we may be made worthy of the promises of Christ.

Let us pray :

Pour forth, we beseech thee, O Lord ! thy grace into our hearts ; that we to whom the Incarnation of Christ, thy Son, was made known by the message of an angel, may, by his passion and cross be brought to the glory of his resurrection, through the same Christ our Lord. Amen.

May the Divine assistance always remain with us. Amen.

And may the souls of the faithful departed, through the mercy of God, rest in peace. Amen.

AN ABRIDGMENT

OF

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

Q. Who made you ?

A. God.

Q. Why did he make you ?

A. That I might know him, love him, and serve him in this world, and be happy with him forever in the next.

Q. To whose likeness did he make you ?

A. To his own image and likeness.

Q. Is this likeness in your body or in your soul ?

A. In my soul.

Q. In what is your soul like to God ?

A. Because my soul is a spirit endowed with understanding and free will, and is immortal, that is to say, it can never die.

Q. In what else ?

A. That as in God there is one God and three persons, so in man there is one soul and three powers.

Q. Which are the three powers ?

A. Will, memory, and understanding.

Q. Which must we take most care of ; our body or our soul ?

A. Of our soul.

Q. Why so ?

A. Because, *What will it avail a man to gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?*

Mat. xvi. 26.

Q. What must we to do save our soul ?

A. We must worship God by faith, hope, and charity : that is, we must believe in him, hope in him, and love him, with all our hearts.

Q. What is faith ?

A. It is to believe without doubting all that God teaches ; because he is the very truth, and cannot deceive nor be deceived.

Q. And how shall we know what the things are which God teaches.

A. From the testimony of the Catholic church of God, which he has established by innumerable miracles, and illustrated by the lives and deaths of innumerable saints.

CHAP. II.—THE APOSTLES CREED.

Q. What are the chief things which God teaches ?

A. They are contained in the Apostles' Creed.

Q. Say the Apostles' Creed ?

A. I believe in God, &c. see page 6.

THE FIRST ARTICLE OF THE CREED.

Q. Which is the first Article of the Apostles' Creed ?

A. I believe in God the Father Almighty.

ty, Creator of heaven and earth.

Q. What is God ?

A. God is a spirit, the Creator and Sovereign Lord of all things.

Q. Why is he called Almighty ?

A. Because he can do all things whatever he pleases, and nothing is hard or impossible to him.

Q. Why is he called Creator of heaven and earth ?

A. Because he made heaven and earth, and all things out of nothing, by his only word.

Q. Had God any beginning ?

A. No, he always was, and always will be.

Q. Where is God ?

A. God is every where.

Q. Does God know and see all things ?

A. Yes, he does know and see all things.

Q. Has God any body ?

A. No : God has no body ; he is a pure spirit.

Q. How many Gods are there ?

A. There is but one God.

Q. Are there more persons than one in God ?

A. Yes ; in God there are three persons.

Q. Which are they ?

A. God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost.

Q. Are there not three Gods ?

A. No, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, are all but one and the same God.

THE SECOND ARTICLE.

Q. Which is the second Article of the Creed ?

A. And in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord.

Q. Who is Jesus Christ ?

A. He is the only Son of God the Father, second person of the blessed Trinity, true God and true Man.

Q. Why is he true God ?

A. Because he has the nature of God, being of the self-same substance with God the Father.

Q. Why is he true Man ?

A. Because he has also the nature of man, being the son of the blessed Virgin, and has a body and soul like unto us.

Q. Was Jesus Christ always God ?

A. Yes ; he was always God, equal to his Father from all eternity.

Q. Was he always man ?

A. No ; but only from the time of his incarnation.

Q. How many natures are there in Jesus Christ ?

A. Two ; the nature of God and the nature of man.

Q. How many persons are there in Jesus Christ ?

A. Only one ; which is the person of God the Son ?

Q. Why was he made man ?

A. To save us from sin and hell.

THE THIRD ARTICLE.

Q. Which is the third Article of the Creed ?

A. Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary.

Q. How was Christ made man ?

A. He was conceived and made man, by the power of the Holy Ghost, in the womb of the Virgin Mary, without having any man for his father.

Q. Where was our Saviour born ?

A. In a stable at Bethlehem.

Q. Upon what day was he born ?

A. Upon Christmas-day.

THE FOURTH ARTICLE.

Q. Which is the fourth Article of the Creed ?

A. Suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead and buried.

A. What did Christ suffer ?

A. A bloody sweat, whipping at the pillar, crowning with thorns, and the carriage of his cross.

Q. What else ?

A. He was nailed to a cross, and died upon it between two thieves.

Q. Why did he suffer ?

A. For our sins.

Q. Upon what day did he suffer ?

A. On Good Friday.

Q. Where did he suffer ?

A. On Mount Calvary.

Q. Why do Catholics make the sign of cross ?

A. To put us in mind of the blessed Trinity, and the second Person became man, and died on the cross.

Q. What puts us in mind of the blessed Trinity, when we make the sign of the cross ?

A. These words : In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

Q. What puts us in mind that Christ became man, and suffered on a cross ?

A. The very making or signing ourselves with the sign of the cross.

THE FIFTH ARTICLE.

Q. Which is the fifth Article of the Creed ?

A. He descended into hell ; the third day he rose again from the dead.

Q. Whither did the soul of our saviour go after his death ?

A. His soul went down into that part of hell called Limbo ?

Q. What do you mean by Limbo ?

A. I mean a place of rest, where the souls of the saints were ?

Q. Did none go up to heaven before our Saviour ?

A. No ; They expected him to carry them up thither.

Q. What means, the third day he rose again from the dead ?

A. It means, that after he was dead and buried for part of three days, he raised himself to life again on the third day.

Q. On what day did Christ rise again from the dead.

A. On Easter-day.

THE SIXTH ARTICLE.

Q. Which is the sixth Article of the Creed ?

A. He ascended into heaven, sits at the right hand of God the Father Almighty.

Q. When did our Saviour go up to Heaven ?

A. Forty days after he rose again.

Q. Why is he said to sit at the right hand of God the Father ? Has God the Father any hands ?

A. No ; but the meaning of the word is,

that Christ, as man, occupies the next place to God in Heaven, and as God, is equal to his Father in all things.

Q. On what day did our Saviour go up to Heaven ?

A. On Ascension-day.

THE SEVENTH ARTICLE.

Q. Which is the seventh Article of the Creed ?

A. From thence he shall come to judge the living and the dead.

Q. Will Christ ever come again ?

A. Yes ; he will come down from Heaven at the last day to judge all men.

Q. What are the things he will judge ?

A. All our thoughts, words and works.

Q. What will he say to the wicked ?

A. Go, ye cursed, into everlasting fire.

Q. What will he say to the just ?

A. Come, ye blessed of my Father, receive ye the kingdom which is prepared for you.

Q. Shall not every man be judged at his death, as well as at the last day ?

A. Yes, he shall.

THE EIGHTH ARTICLE.

Q. Which is the eighth Article of the Creed ?

A. I believe in the Holy Ghost.

Q. Who is the Holy Ghost ?

A. He is the third Person of the blessed Trinity.

Q. From whom doth he proceed ?

A. From the Father and the Son. |

Q. Is he equal to them ?

A. Yes ; he is the same Lord and God as they are.

Q. When did the Holy Ghost come down on the Apostles in fiery tongues ?

A. On Whit-Sunday.

Q. Why did he come upon them ?

A. To enable them to preach the Gospel and to plant the Church.

THE NINTH ARTICLE

Q. Which is the Ninth Article of the Creed ?

A. I believe the Holy Catholic Church ; the communion of saints.

Q. What is the Catholic Church ?

A. All the faithful under one head.

Q. Who is that head ?

A. Christ Jesus our Lord.

Q. Has the Church any visible head on earth.

A. Yes ; the Bishop of Rome, who is the successor of St. Peter, and commonly called the Pope.

Q. Why is he called the Pope ?

A. Because the word *Pope* signifies *Father* ; and the Bishop of Rome, as Head of

the Church under Jesus Christ, is the common Father of all the Faithful.

Q. Has the Church of Christ any marks by which you may know it ?

A. Yes ; it has these four marks ; it is one, it is holy, it is catholic and apostolical.

Q. How is the Church one ?

A. Because all its members agree in one faith, are all in one communion, and are all under one head.

Q. How is the Church holy ?

A. By teaching a holy doctrine, by inviting all to a holy life, and by the eminent holiness of so many thousands of her children.

Q. How is the Church catholic or universal ?

A. Because she subsists in all ages ; teaches all nations ; and maintains all truths.

Q. How is the Church apostolical ?

A. Because she comes down by a perpetual succession from the apostles of Christ, and has her doctrine, her orders, and her mission from them.

Q. Can the Church err in what she teaches ?

A. No ; she cannot err in matters of faith.

Q. Why so ?

A. Because Christ has promised, that

hell's gates shall not prevail against the church ; and that the Holy Ghost shall teach her all truths ; and that he himself will abide with her forever.

THE COMMUNION OF SAINTS.

Q. What is meant by the communion of Saints ?

A. That in the Church of God there is a communion of all holy persons in all holy things.

Q. And have we any communion with the saints of heaven ?

A. Yes ; we communicate with them, as our fellow-members under the same head, Jesus Christ ; and we are helped by their prayers.

Q. And are the souls in purgatory helped by our prayers.

A. Yes, they are.

Q. What do you mean by purgatory ?

A. A middle state of souls, suffering for a time, on account of their sins.

Q. In what cases do souls go to purgatory ?

A. When they die in lesser sins, which we call venial ; or when they have not satisfied the justice of God for those mortal sins, of which they have repented and got pardon.

Q. How do you prove there is a purgatory ?

A. Because the scripture often teaches, that God will render to every man according to his works, and that nothing defiled can enter heaven, and that some Christians shall be saved, yet so as by fire. 1 Cor. iii.

THE TENTH ARTICLE.

Q. Which is the tenth Article of the Creed ?

A. The forgiveness of sins.

Q. What is meant by this Article ?

A. That there is in the Church of God, a forgiveness of sins, for such as properly apply for it.

Q. To whom has Christ given power to forgive sins ?

A. To the Apostles and their Successors the bishops and priests of the church.

Q. By what sacraments are sins forgiven ?

A. By baptism and penance.

Q. What is sin ?

A. An offence of God, or any thought, word, or deed against the law of God.

Q. What is original sin ?

A. It is the sin in which we were born.

Q. How came we to be born in sin ?

A. By Adam's sin when he eat the forbidden fruit ?

Q. What is actual sin ?

A. All the sin we commit ourselves.

Q. What is mortal sin ?

A. That which kills the soul and deserves hell.

Q. How does mortal sin kill the soul ?

A. By destroying the life of the soul, which is the grace of God.

Q. What is venial sin ?

A. That which does not kill the soul yet displeases God.

THE ELEVENTH ARTICLE.

Q. Which is the Eleventh Article of the Creed ?

A. The resurrection of the body.

Q. What means the resurrection of the body ?

A. That we shall rise again with the same bodies at the day of judgment.

THE TWELFTH ARTICLE.

Q. Which is the twelfth Article of the Creed ?

A. Life everlasting.

Q. What means life everlasting ?

A. That the good shall live for ever happy in heaven.

Q. What is the happiness of heaven ?

A. To see, love, and enjoy God for evermore.

Q. And shall not the wicked also live for ever ?

A. They shall be punished for ever in the flames of hell.

CHAP. III.—THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Q. Will faith alone save us ?

A. No ; it will not without good works.

Q. Can we do any good work towards our salvation, of ourselves ?

A. No ; we cannot without the help of God's grace.

Q. How may we obtain God's grace ?

A. By prayer and the holy sacraments.

Q. What is prayer ?

A. It is the raising up our mind to God.

Q. What think you of those who at their prayers think not of God nor of what they say ?

A. If these distractions are wilful, such prayers, instead of pleasing God offend him.

Q. Which is the best of all prayers ?

A. The Lord's prayer ?

Q. Who made the Lord's prayer ?

A. Christ our Lord.

Q. Say the Lord's prayer ?

A. Our Father, &c. See page 6.

Q. Who is it that is here called, Our Father ?

A. God, who made us all, and who by

his g
tians

Q.
My

A.
selve

Q.
Halle

A.
ved b

Q.
A.

king
bring

dom.
Q.

earth
A.

grace
esse

Q.
daily

A.
for so

Q.
ses as

us ?
A.

sins a
do us.

live
er in
arks.
wards
elp of
e ?
nts.
God.
their
they
such
him.
?
Our
o by

his grace, is the Father of all good christians.

Q. Why do you say, our Father, and not My Father ?

A. Because we are not to pray for ourselves alone, but for all others.

Q. What do we pray for, when we say, Hallowed be thy name

A. That God may be honoured and served by all his creatures.

Q. What means, Thy kingdom come ?

A. We pray that God may come, and be king in all our hearts by his grace ; and bring us all hereafter to his heavenly kingdom.

Q. What means, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven ?

A. That God would enable us by his grace, to do his will in all things as the blessed do in heaven.

Q. What means, Give us this day our daily bread ?

A. We beg by these words all necessities for soul and body.

Q. What means, Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us ?

A. We beg that God will forgive us our sins as we forgive others the injuries they do us.

Q. What means, lead us not into temptation ?

A. That God would give us grace not to yield to temptation.

Q. What means deliver us from evil ?

A. We beg that God will free us from all evil of soul and body.

Q. May we desire the saints and angels to pray for us ?

A. Yes ; we may.

Q. How do you prove that saints and angels can hear us ?

A. There shall be joy before the angels of God over one sinner that repents. St. Luke, c. xv. ver. 10.

Q. What is the prayer to our blessed Lady, which the church teaches us ?

A. The Hail Mary ?

Q. Say the Hail Mary ?

A. Hail Mary, &c. See page 6.

Q. How many parts are there in the Hail Mary ?

A. Three parts.

Q. Who made the two first parts ?

A. The Angel Gabriel and St. Elizabeth, inspired by the Holy Ghost.

Q. Who made the third part ?

A. The Church of God ; against those who denied the Virgin Mary to be the Mother of God.

Q. Why say you the Hail Mary so often ?

A. To put us in mind of the son of God being made man for us ?

Q. For what other reason ?

A. To honour the blessed Virgin, Mother of God, and to beg her prayers for us.

CHAP. IV.—THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

Q. How many Commandments are there ?

A. Ten.

Q. Who gave the ten commandments ?

A. God himself in the old law, and Christ confirmed them in the new.

Q. Which is the first commandment ?

A. I am the Lord thy God who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, and out of the house of bondage. Thou shalt not have strange Gods before me. Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven thing, nor the likeness of any thing, that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth ; thou shalt not adore them, or serve them.

Q. What are we commanded by this ?

A. To believe, hope, love, and serve one true and living God, and no more.

Q. What is forbidden by this commandment ?

A. To worship false gods or idols, or to

give any thing else whatsoever the honour which belongs to God.

Q. What else is forbidden by this commandment ?

A. All false religions and dealing with the devil ; and enquiring after things to come, by fortune-tellers, or superstitious practices.

Q. What else ?

A. All charms, spells, and heathenish observations of omens, dreams, and such like fooleries ?

Q. Does this commandment forbid the making of images ?

A. It forbids the making of them so as to adore and serve them ; that is it forbids making them our gods.

Q. Does this commandment forbid all honour and veneration of the saints and angels ?

A. No ; we are to honour them as God's special friends and servants, but not with the honour which belongs to God.

Q. And is it allowable to honour relics, crucifixes and holy pictures.

A. Yes ; with an inferior and relative honour, as they relate to Christ and his saints, and are memorials of them.

Q. May we not pray to relics or images.

A. No, by no means ; for they have no life or sense to help us.

Lo

con

all

oat

Q

A

sary

and

Q

A

Sabb

Q

A

other

Q

ties ?

A

ments

Q

mand

A

anati

Q

A

Q

fourth

Q. What is the second commandment ?

A. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.

Q. What are we commanded by the second commandment ?

A. To speak with reverence of God and all holy things, and to keep our lawful oaths and vows.

Q. What are we forbid by it ?

A. All false, rash, unjust, and unnecessary oaths, as also cursing, blaspheming, and profane words.

Q. What is the third commandment ?

A. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day.

Q. What are we commanded by this ?

A. To spend the Sunday in prayer and other religious duties.

Q. What do you mean by religious duties ?

A. Hearing mass, going to the sacraments and reading good books.

Q. What are we forbidden by this commandment ?

A. All unnecessary work and sinful profanation of the Lord's day.

Q. What is the fourth commandment ?

A. Honour thy father and thy mother.

Q. What are we commanded by the fourth commandment ?

A. To love, honour, and obey our parents in all that is not sin.

Q. Are we commanded to obey only our father and mother ?

A. Not only them, but also our bishops, pastors, magistrates, and masters.

Q. What is forbidden by this commandment ?

A. All contempt, stubbornness, and disobedience to our lawful superiors ?

Q. And what is the duty of parents and other superiors ?

A. To take proper care of all under their charge ; and to bring their children up in the fear of God.

Q. What is the fifth commandment ?

A. Thou shalt not kill.

Q. What are we forbidden by this commandment ?

A. All wilful murder, hatred, and revenge.

Q. Does it forbid striking ?

A. Yes ; as also anger, quarrelling, and injurious words.

Q. What else ?

A. Giving scandal and bad example.

Q. What is the sixth commandment ?

A. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

Q. What is forbidden by this ?

A. All kind of sins of uncleanness with another man's wife or husband.

Q. What else ?

A. All other kinds of immodesties, by kisses, touches, looks, words, or actions.

Q. And what ought we to think of immodest plays and comedies.

A. That they are also forbidden by this commandment ; and it is sinful to be present at them.

Q. What is the seventh commandment ?

A. Thou shalt not steal.

Q. What is forbidden by this commandment ?

A. All unjust taking away, or keeping what belongs to others.

Q. What else ?

A. All manner of cheating in buying and selling ; or any other way wronging our neighbour ?

Q. Must we restore ill gotten goods ?

A. Yes ; if we are able, or else the sin will not be forgiven ; we must also pay our debts.

Q. What is the eighth commandment ?

A. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

Q. What is forbidden by this commandment ?

A. All false testimonies, rash judgments, and lies.

Q. What else ?

A. All back-biting and detraction, or any words or speeches by which our neighbour's honour or reputation is in any ways hurt.

Q. What is he bound to do who has injured his neighbour by speaking ill of him ?

A. He must make him satisfaction, and restore his good name as far as he is able.

Q. What is the ninth commandment ?

A. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife.

Q. What is forbidden by this ?

A. All lustful thoughts and desires, and all wilful pleasure in the irregular motions of the flesh.

Q. What is the tenth commandment ?

A. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's goods.

Q. What is forbidden by this ?

A. All covetous thoughts and unjust desires of our neighbour's goods and profits.

CHAP. V—THE COMMANDMENTS OF THE CHURCH

Q. Are we bound to obey the commandments of the Church ?

A. Yes, because Christ has said to the pastors of the Church : He that heareth you, heareth me ; and he that despiseth you despiseth me. St. Luke, c. x. ver. 16

Q. How many are the commandments of the Church ?

A. Chiefly six.

Q. Which are they ?

A. I. To keep certain appointed days holy ; with obligation of hearing mass, and resting from servile works.

II. To fast Lent, Vigils commanded by the Church, and Ember days ; also to abstain from flesh on the three rogation days, St. Mark, the Sundays of Lent, and all Fridays and Saturdays, Saturdays between Christmas day and Candlemas excepted.

III. To confess our sins to our pastors at least once a year

IV. To receive the blessed sacrament once a year, and that at Easter, or thereabout.

V. To pay tithes to our pastor.

VI. Not to solemnize marriage at certain times ; nor within certain degrees of kindred, nor privately without witnesses.

Q. Why does the Church command us to fast ?

A. That by fasting we may satisfy God for our sins.

Q. At what age do persons begin to be obliged to confession ?

A. When they come to the use of reason, so as to be capable of mortal sin, which is generally supposed to be about the age of seven years.

B

Q. And at what time do they begin to be obliged to communion ?

A. When they are sufficiently capable of being instructed in those sacred mysteries, and of discerning the body of our Lord.

CHAP. VI.—THE SACRAMENTS.

Q. What is a sacrament ?

A. An outward sign of inward grace or a sacred mysterious sign and ceremony ordained by Christ, by which grace is conveyed to our souls.

Q. Do all the sacraments give grace ?

A. Yes, if we are duly prepared.

Q. Whence have the sacraments the power of giving grace ?

A. From Christ's precious blood.

Q. Is it a great happiness to receive the sacrament worthily ?

A. Yes, it is the greatest happiness in the world.

Q. How many sacraments are there ?

A. These seven : baptism, confirmation, holy eucharist, penance, extreme unction, holy order, and matrimony.

Q. What is baptism ?

A. It is a sacrament by which we are made Christians, children of God, and heirs of heaven ; and are cleansed from original sin, and actual if we be guilty of any.

Q. How is baptism given ?

A. By pouring water on the child with the words ordained by Christ.

Q. What are these words ?

A. I baptise thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Which words ought to be said at the same time the water is poured.

Q. What do we promise in baptism ?

A. To renounce the devil, with all his works and pomps.

Q. What is confirmation ?

A. It is a sacrament, in which, by the imposition of the hands of the bishop we receive the Holy Ghost, in order to make us strong and perfect Christians and soldiers of Jesus.

Q. How does the bishop administer this sacrament ?

A. He prays that the Holy Ghost, may come down upon us ; and makes the sign of the cross with the chrism on our foreheads.

Q. What is the holy eucharist ?

A. It is the true body and blood of Christ under the appearance of bread and wine.

Q. Why has Christ given himself to us in this sacrament.

A. To feed and nourish our souls, and to enable us to perform all Christian duties.

Q. How is the bread and wine changed into the body and blood of Christ ?

A. By the power of God, to whom nothing is hard or impossible.

Q. When is this change made ?

A. When the words of consecration ordained by Jesus Christ, are pronounced by the priest in the mass.

Q. How must we prepare ourselves to receive the blessed sacrament ?

A. We must be in the state of grace, and be fasting from mid-night.

Q. Is it a great sin to receive it unworthily ?

A. Yes it is ; *for he that eats and drinks unworthily, eats and drinks judgment to himself.* 1 Cor. ix. 19.

Q. What is it to receive unworthily ?

A. To receive in mortal sin.

Q. What is the Mass ?

A. It is the unbloody sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ.

Q. What are the ends for which we are to offer up this sacrifice ?

A. 1st. For God's honour and glory. 2dly. In thanksgiving for all his benefits ; and as a perpetual memorial of the passion and death of his son. 3dly. For obtaining pardon for our sins. 4thly. For obtaining all grace and blessing through Jesus Christ.

Q. How must we hear mass ?

A. With great attention and devotion.

Q. What is the sacrament of penance ?

A.
priest's
confes
forgive
baptis

Q.
power
penite

A.
ye sho
xx. 2

Q.
A.
tion.

Q.
A.
we h
firm

Q.
A.
not

of i

Q.
A.
sorn

wh
itel
be

hin
Q.
sor

A. It is a sacrament in which by the priest's absolution, joined with contrition, confession, and satisfaction, the sins are forgiven which we have committed after baptism.

Q. How do you prove that the priest has power to absolve sinners if they are truly penitent ?

A. From the words of Christ, *whose sins ye shall forgive, they are forgiven.* St. John, xx. 23.

Q. What are the parts of penance ?

A. Contrition, confession, and satisfaction.

Q. What is contrition ?

A. A hearty sorrow for our sins, by which we have offended so good a God, with a firm purpose of amendment.

Q. What is a firm purpose of amendment ?

A. It is a resolution by the grace of God, not only to avoid sin, but also the occasions of it.

Q. Why are we to be sorry for our sins ?

A. The chief and best motive to be sorry for our sins, is for the love of God, who is infinitely good in himself and infinitely good to us ; and therefore we ought to be exceedingly grieved for having offended him.

Q. What other motives have we to be sorry for our sins ?

A. Because by them we lose heaven, and deserve hell.

Q. How may we obtain this hearty contrition, and sorrow for our sins.

A. We must earnestly beg it of God; and make use of such considerations and meditations as may move us to it.

Q. What is confession?

A. It is to accuse ourselves of all our sins to a priest.

Q. What if one wilfully conceals a mortal sin in confession?

A. He commits a great sin, by telling a lie to the Holy Ghost, and makes his confession nothing worth.

Q. What must we do that we may leave out no sins in confession?

A. We must carefully examine our conscience upon the ten commandments and the seven deadly sins.

Q. How many things then have we to do by way of preparation for confession?

A. Four things, 1st. We must heartily pray to God for his grace to help us. 2dly. We must carefully examine our conscience. 3dly. We must beg pardon of God, and be very sorry from our hearts for offending him. And, 4thly. We must resolve to renounce our sins, and to begin a new life for the future.

Q. What is satisfaction?

A. It is doing the penance given by the priest.

Q. What is an indulgence ?

A. It is a releasing the temporal punishment which often remains due to sin, after the guilt has been remitted by the sacrament of penance.

Q. What is extreme unction ?

A. It is the anointing of the sick, with prayer, for the forgiveness of their sins.

Q. When is this sacrament given ?

A. When we are in danger of death by sickness.

Q. What scripture have you for this sacrament ?

A. Is any one sick among you, let him bring in the priests of the church and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord ; and the prayer of faith shall save the sick man ; and the Lord shall raise him up ; and if he be in sins, they shall be forgiven him St. James, v. 14, 15.

Q. What is order ?

A. It is a sacrament by which bishops, priests, &c. are ordained, and receive grace and power to perform the duties belonging to their charge.

Q. What is matrimony ?

A. It is a sacrament which gives grace to the married couple, to love one another,

and bring up their children in the fear of God.

CHAP. VII.—OF THE VIRTUES AND VICES, &c.

Q. How many are the theological virtues ?

A. Three : faith, hope, and charity.

Q. What does faith help us to do ?

A. It helps us to believe ; without doubting, all that God has taught, and the church proposes.

Q. What does hope help us to do ?

A. To put our trust in God, that he will give us all things necessary for our salvation, if we do what he requires of us.

Q. What does charity help us to do ?

A. It helps us to love God above all things, and our neighbours as ourselves.

Q. How many are the cardinal virtues ?

A. Four : Prudence, Justice, Fortitude and Temperance.

Q. How many are the gifts of the Holy Ghost ?

A. Seven : Wisdom, Understanding, Counsel, Fortitude, Knowledge, Godliness, and the fear of our Lord.

Q. How many are the fruits of the Holy Ghost ?

A. Twelve : 1. Charity. 2. Joy. 3. Peace. 4. Patience. 5. Benignity. 6. Goodness. 7. Longanimity. 8. Mildness. 9. Faith. 10. Modesty. 11. Contineny. 12 Chastity.

Q. Which are the two precepts of charity ?

A. 1. Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with thy whole heart, with thy whole soul, with all thy strength, and with all thy mind. 2. And thy neighbour as thyself.

Q. Say the seven corporal works of mercy ?

- A. 1. To feed the hungry.
 2. To give drink to the thirsty.
 3. To clothe the naked.
 4. To visit and ransom captives.
 5. To harbour the harbourless.
 6. To visit the sick.
 7. To bury the dead.

Q. Say the seven spiritual works of mercy ?

- A. 1. To convert the sinner.
 2. To instruct the ignorant.
 3. To counsel the doubtful.
 4. To comfort the sorrowful.
 5. To bear wrongs patiently.
 6. To forgive injuries.
 7. To pray for the living and the dead.

Q. Say the eight beatitudes ?

A. 1. Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

2. Blessed are the meek, for they shall possess the land.

3. Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted.

4. Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled.

5. Blessed are the merciful for they shall find mercy.

6. Blessed are the clean of heart, for they shall see God,

7. Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God.

8. Blessed are they that suffer persecution for justice' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Q. Say the seven deadly sins.

A. Pride,	Contrary Virtues.	Humility,
Covetousness,		Liberality,
Lust,		Chastity,
Anger,		Meekness,
Gluttonny,		Temperance,
Envy,		Brotherly Love,
Sloth.		Diligence.

Q. Say the six sins against the Holy Ghost.

A. 1, Presumption of God's mercy.

- 2 Despair.
- 3 Impugning the known truth.
- 4 Envy at another's spiritual good.
- 5 Obstinacy in sin.
- 6 Final impenitence.

Q. Say the four sins crying to heaven for vengeance.

A. 1. Wilful murder:

- 2 Sodomy.
3. Oppression of the poor.
4. Defrauding labourers of their wages.

Q. Say the nine ways of being accessary to anothers person's sins.

A. 1. By counsel.

- 2 By command.
- 3 By consent.
- 4 By provocation.
- 5 By praise or flattery.
- 6 By concealment.
- 7 By partaking.
- 8 By silence.
- 9 By defence of the ill done.

Q. Say the three eminent good works.

A. 1, Prayer. 2, Fasting. 3, Alm's deeds.

Q. Say the evangelical counsels.

A. 1, Voluntary poverty, 2, perpetual chastity. 3, Entire obedience.

Q. Say the four last things to be remembered.

A. 1, Death. 2, Judgement. 3, Hell, 4, Heaven.

CHAP. VIII.—THE CHRISTIAN'S RULE OF LIFE.

Q. who was the founder of the Christian Religion.

A. Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who came down from heaven, to teach us the way to heaven.

Q. what rule of life then must the Christian follow if he hopes to be saved.

A. He must follow the rule of life taught by Jesus Christ.

Q. what is the Christian to do by this rule?

A. He must always hate sin, and love God.

Q. How is he to hate sin?

A. Above all other evils; so as to be resolved never to commit a wilful sin, for the love or fear of any thing whatsoever.

Q. How is he to love God?

A. Above all things, and with his whole heart.

Q. How is he to learn to love God?

A. He must beg of God to teach him "*O my God teach me to love thee!*"

Q. what else must he do?

A. He must often think how good God is; often speak to him in his heart, and always seek to please him.

Q. And does not Jesus Christ also teach us to love one another ?

A. Yes ; he commands us to love all persons without exception, for his sake.

Q. In what manner are we to love one another ?

A. In God, and for God, so as to wish well to all ; and to pray for all : and never to allow ourselves any thought, word or deed, to the prejudice of any one.

Q. And are we also to love our enemies ?

A. Yes we are : not only by forgiving them from our hearts, but also by wishing them well, and praying for them.

Q. What other rules does Jesus Christ give to all that desire to be his disciples ?

A. To deny ourselves ; to take up our cross, and to follow him. St. Matt. xvi. 24.

Q. What is meant by denying ourselves ?

A. The renouncing our own will, and going against our own humours inclinations and passion.

Q. Why are we bound to deny ourselves in this manner ?

A. Because our natural inclinations are prone to evil from our very childhood, and if not curbed and corrected by self denial, will infallibly carry us to hell.

Q. What is meant by taking up our cross ?

A. Patiently submitting to and willingly embracing the labours and sufferings of this short life.

Q. And what is meant by following Christ ?

A. To follow Christ is to walk in his footsteps, by an imitation of his virtues.

Q. What are the virtues we are to learn of him.

A. To be meek and humble of heart, to be obedient unto death, and to seek to do in all things the will of his Father.

Q. Which are the enemies the Christian must fight against all the days of his life !

A. The devil, the world, and the flesh.

Q. Whom do you mean by the devil ?

A. Satan, and all his wicked angels, who are ever seeking to draw us into sin, that we may be damned with them.

Q. Whom do you mean by the world ?

A. All wicked company ; and all such as love the vanities, riches, and pleasures of this world better than God

Q. Why do you number these amongst the enemies of the soul ?

A. Because they are always seeking by word or example, to carry us along with them in the broad road that leads to damnation.

Q. And what do you mean by the flesh ?

A. Our own corrupt inclinations and passions which are the most dangerous of all our enemies.

Q. What must we do to hinder these enemies from dragging us along with them to hell ?

A. We must always watch, pray and fight against all their suggestions and temptations,

Q. Whom must we depend upon in this warfare ?

A. Not upon ourselves, but upon God alone.
 CHAP. IX THE CHRISTIAN'S DAILY EXERCISE ?

What is the first thing you should do in the morning !

A. Make the sign of the cross, and offer my heart and soul to God.

Q. What must you do next !

A. Rise diligently, dress myself modestly, and entertain myself with good thoughts ; particularly by considering the goodness of God who gives me this day, to labour in it for the salvation of my soul ; and that perhaps this may be my last.

Q. And what do you do after you have put on your clothes.

A. I kneel down to my prayers, and perform my mornnig exercise.

Q. What is your morning exercise !

A. First, I bow down my whole soul and body to adore my God ! and I offer myself to his divine service. Secondly, I give him thanks for his infinite goodness to me, and to all his ceatures ; and desire to join with all the angels and saints in blessing and praising him. Thirdly, I crave pardon from my heart, for all my sins ; and beg that I may rather die than offend my God any more. Fourthly, I offer up to God all my thoughts, words and actions, of the day, and beg his blessing on them.

Q. And what prayers do you say after this !

A. I say the Our Father, the Hail Mary, and the Apostle's creed ; and I make acts of faith, hope and love of God.

Q. Do you do any thing else ?

for
gra
by
me
ang
Q
way
A
oppo
last
hear
Q
even
A
to th
and
Q
drin
A
tion
God
Q
you
day
A
I an
to h
Q
cloc
A
my
nit

A. I pray for my friends and for my enemies ? for the living and for the dead ; and I beg mercy, grace and salvation for all. Then I conclude by desiring our blessed Lady to be a mother to me ; and by recommending myself to my good angel, and to all the court of heaven.

Q. Is this all a good Christian should do by way of morning exercise ?

A. No ; for he ought also, if he has time and opportunity, to meditate in the morning on his last end, or some other devout subject, and to hear mass with attention and devotion.

Q. What ought you to do at the beginning of every work or employment ?

A. I ought to offer it up to God's service, and to think that I will do it because it is his will, and in order to please him.

Q. And what are you to do as to your eating, drinking, sleeping, and diversions ?

A. All these things I must use with moderation, and do them, because such is the will of God : and with a good intention to please him.

Q. By what other means must you sanctify your ordinary actions and employments of the day ?

A. By often raising up my heart to God whilst I am about them, and saying some short prayer to him.

Q. What do you do as often as you hear the clock strike ?

A. I turn myself to God, and I say to him, *O my God, teach me to love thee in time and eternity.*

Q. What do you do as often as you receive any blessing from God?

A. I endeavour immediately to make him a return of thanksgiving and love.

Q. And what do you do when you find yourself tempted to sin?

A. I make the sign of the cross upon my heart, and I call upon God as earnestly as I can, *Lord save me or I perish!*

Q. And what if you have fallen into any sin?

A. I cast myself in spirit at the feet of Christ, and humbly beg his pardon, saying *Lord be merciful to me a sinner.*

Q. And what do you say when God sends you any cross, or suffering, or sickness, or pain?

A. I say, *Lord, thy will be done; I take this for my sins.*

Q. And what other little prayers do you say to yourself, from time to time, in the day?

A. Lord, what wilt thou have me to do? O teach me to do thy holy will in all things. Lord keep me from sin. May, the name of our Lord be forever blessed. Come, my dear Jesus, and take full possession of my soul. Glory be to the Father, and to the son, and to the Holy Ghost. As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

Q. What is your evening exercise?

A. I say the Our Father, the Hail Mary, and the Creed, together with the acts of faith, hope and love of God, &c. as I did in the morning.

Q. And do not you always join with the family in saying the litanies and other evening

pra
lies
A
cons
Q
of c
A
God
pray
sins,
Se
from
perfo
bless
offen
comm
TH
ings
ing t
Fo
of G
and
die t
Q
A
terta
I en
of th
cruci
Q
A
self t

prayers which are usually said in catholic families ?

A. Yes as also in the daily examination of conscience.

Q. How do you make this daily examination of conscience ?

A. First, I place myself in the presence of God, (as I usually do at the beginning of all my prayers) and I beg his light and help to know my sins, and to be sorry for them.

Secondly, I consider how I have spent the day from morning till night, in what manner I have performed my prayers and all other duties ; what blessings I have received from God : and what offences I have been guilty of against him, by commission, or omission.

Thirdly, I give thanks to God for all his blessings ; and beg pardon for all my sins, endeavouring to make a hearty act of contrition for them.

Fourthly, I commend my soul into the hands of God, with the best dispositions I can of love, and conformity to his blessed will, as I were to die that night.

Q. How do you finish the the day ?

A. I observe due modesty in going to bed ; entertaining myself with the thoughts of death ; and I endeavour to compose myself to rest at the foot of the cross ; and to give my last thoughts to my crucified Saviour.

Q. How do you make an act of faith ?

A. O Eternal Truth, who hast revealed thyself to me, one God in three persons, Father, Son

and Holy Ghost, I believe in thee, O Jesus Christ, the son of God, my Saviour and Redeemer, who has died for us all, I believe in thee. I believe all the divine truths which thou, my God, hast taught us by thy word and by thy church, because thou hast taught them, who are the sovereign truth; and I had rather die than call in question any of these truths.

Q. How do you make an act of hope ?

A. O my God, who art infinitely powerful and infinitely good, and merciful, who hast made me for thyself, and redeemed me by the blood of thy Son, and promised us all good through him; I firmly hope for mercy, grace and salvation from thee, through the same Jesus Christ my Saviour; resolving on my part, to do all that thou requirest of me.

Q. How do you make an act of the love of God ?

A. O my God, and my all, infinitely good in thyself, and infinitely good to me, I desire to praise thee, bless thee, and glorify thee forever. O take possession of my whole soul, and make me forever a servant of thy love.

Q. And how do you make an act of the love of your neighbours ?

A. O my God, thou hast commanded me to love every neighbour as myself for thy sake; O give me grace to fulfil this commandment. I desire to love every neighbour, whether friend or enemy, in thee, and for thee, I renounce every thought, word or deed that is contrary to this love

I forgive all that have any way offended me ; and beg thy mercy, grace, and salvation, for all the world.

Q. How do you make an act of contrition for your sins ?

A. O my God, who art infinitely good, and always hatest sin ; I beg pardon from the bottom of my heart for all my offences against thee ; I detest them all, and am heartily sorry for them, because they offend thy infinite goodness, and I beg I may rather die than be guilty of them any more.

The manner of Lay Persons BAPTISING an Infant in case of danger of death.

Take common water, pour it on the head or face of the child, and while you are pouring it say the following words :

I baptise thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Note. *Any person, whether man, Woman, or child may baptize an infant in case of danger of death.*